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By Mr. Lewis, of Illinois: Resolution (S. Res. 492) that the Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs make investigation as to expenditures since 1896 of deficiency appropriations to the Army and Navy. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts: A bill (S. 6978) to increase the efficiency of the Army. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Hay, of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 20347) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. To the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Debated. Passed House.

(*The regular Administration bill.*)

By Mr. Hobson: A bill (H. R. 1829) to provide for auxiliary vessels for the Navy. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Hulings, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 19555) to promote the public service and the national defense, and making an appropriation therefor. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 19441) providing for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be expended for the manufacture of torpedoes at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma: Resolution (S. J. Res. 227) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to declaration of war. To the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 20975) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes. To the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

(*The regular Administration bill.*)

By Mr. Parker, of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 20344) for the establishment of a naval volunteer force of seamen, and for the government of the same. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Post, of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 20691) to sell and dispose of the Panama Canal bonds not heretofore authorized and not disposed of, to expend the proceeds in further fortifying and strengthening existing fortifications of the coast defenses of the United States and its insular possessions, and to strengthen the Navy of the United States. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts: A bill (S. 6936) to provide for commissioned officers for the reserve and volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### National.

By Mr. Raker, of California: A bill (H. R. 20976) to prohibit the coming of Asiatic laborers into the United States, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. Root, of New York: A bill (S. 6076) to authorize the issuance during 1915 of a coin of the denomination of 25 cents, as may be required for the ordinary purposes of circulation, to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal and the centenary of peace. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Sherman, of Illinois: A bill (S. 7302) providing for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the act of emancipation, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

#### Peace Conference.

By Mr. Curry, of California: Resolution (H. J. Res. 396) authorizing and empowering the President to invite all nations to send delegates to a convention to provide for disarmament, for the creation of an international legislature, an international court, and international army and navy police, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Hensley, of Missouri: Resolution (H. J. Res. 401) looking toward an international peace conference at The Hague after the close of the war in Europe. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also a similar bill by Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma (S. J. Res. 219).

By Mr. Hobson, of Alabama: Resolution (H. J. Res. 400) to establish an investigating peace commission. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## Book Reviews.

**JAPAN TO AMERICA.** A symposium of papers by political leaders and representative citizens of Japan on the condition in Japan and on the relations between Japan and the United States. Edited by Naoichi Masaoka. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. Price, \$1.25. 235 pp.

The American edition of this work is issued under the auspices of the Japan Society of America. In the volume are included 35 essays, the first by Count Okuma on "Our National Mission." Among other writers are Viscount Kaneko, Baron Shibusawa, and Baron Sakatani, who treats of "Various Standpoints of Peace Workers." Genuine kindly feeling toward America is evinced in these brief utterances of representatives of Japan, and a final rebuke administered to the jingoistic element rampant in parts of this land.

**WAR'S AFTERMATH.** By David Starr Jordan and Harvey Ernest Jordan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 104 pp. Price, 75c. net.

In this small volume Dr. Jordan and his son (than whom none are better prepared to speak on the relation of eugenics and the progress of the race as affected by war) have concisely presented the effects of our own Civil War on certain sections of the South. The book is in two sections: I. War's Aftermath in Virginia and II. War's Aftermath in Macedonia. From answers to certain questions general conclusions are drawn as to the resultant weakening of the national life in many respects. Similar results are seen in the Balkan States, and described by Dr. Jordan after his trip of investigation to that country. Logical thought can find but one conclusion from data of this sort: that war always robs a country of those most physically fit to become the fathers of the next generation, and that many years must be spent before hate is forgotten and men find new life in new interests. More than ever is it evident that those who do not do the fighting are the ones who want war. No better summary can be given than these words of a Confederate soldier:

"The South is the better by far for the spread of education, for its willingness to work, for the loss of slavery, for the maintenance of the Union, and for the development of business. But for the war, as war, there was no redeeming feature, no benefit to any one, not one word to be said."

**WAR.** By W. Douglas Newton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 236 pages. Preface by Robert Hugh Benson, and introduction by Rudyard Kipling.

This novel tells a horrible story of war seen intimately by a non-combatant who is in the path of an invading army. A dozen times one is tempted to close the book and shut away the ugly, nauseating pictures of the degrading brutalities which follow in the wake of war. This faithful and eloquent picture of war—of villages aimlessly devastated, food destroyed, terror-stricken women and children trodden down and outraged—must be a warning to the high spirits who think of it in terms of the gold braid, brass bands, and prancing horses of the parade ground. One should see clearly, as Rafael Brun saw only when he faced death, that it was his fault. He had refused to think it could touch him.